

*CLAIM AMENDMENTS*

1. (Previously Presented) A method for inducing an immune response against an antigen in a mammal, which method comprises:
  - (i) inoculating the mammal with a first recombinant vector comprising a nucleic acid insert encoding an antigen; and
  - (ii) inoculating the mammal with a second recombinant vector comprising a nucleic acid insert encoding said antigen, the first recombinant vector is different from the second recombinant vector, thereby inducing an immune response against said antigen in the mammal.
2. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the first recombinant vector is a recombinant vaccinia viral vector.
3. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the first recombinant vector is a recombinant fowlpox viral vector.
4. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the first recombinant vector is a recombinant adenoviral vector.
5. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the nucleic acid inserts of the first and second recombinant vectors encoding said antigen further comprises a nucleic acid sequence encoding an immunostimulatory protein other than said antigen against which an immune response is to be induced.
6. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the second recombinant vector is a recombinant vaccinia viral vector.
7. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the second recombinant vector is a recombinant fowlpox viral vector.
8. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the second recombinant vector is a recombinant adenoviral vector.
- 9.-20. (Canceled)

In re Appln. of Chamberlain et al.  
Application No. 09/838,987

21. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein said antigen is a tumor-associated antigen.

22. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 5, wherein said antigen is a tumor-associated antigen.

23. (Canceled)